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A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

— OF —

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

AUSTRIA.

Currency: 100 KREUZER=1 FLORIN=\$0.40
U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVES.

June 1st, 1850.

Typographed on white paper. Size varying from $17\frac{1}{2}$ to $18\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in width and from $20\frac{1}{2}$ to $21\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in height. One type for all the values, each denomination being set up separately in the lower label. Several plates were used to print from, and as the metal from which the plates were made varied in temperature, in its fluid state, the shrinkage in cooling was not uniform, causing the variations in size. The distance between the stamps also varies according to the plates, the distance between the stamps on one plate being $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. while on another it is $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The different errors in the letters of the upper label are occasioned not by defective printing, but through the breaking of some of the letters in the wax mould while making the plates.



1° Thin rough wove paper.

- 1 1 kr yellow
- 2 1 kr orange
- 3 2 kr black
- 4 3 kr red
- 5 6 kr brown
- 6 9 kr blue

Varieties:

- a. Printed on both sides.
- 7 1 kr orange
- b. Error of color.
- 8 1 kr rose

We catalogue this stamp on the strength of its being mentioned by Ed. v. Neulinger in his catalogue of Austrian stamps, but think it likely that it is merely a proof.

c. STEMPFL instead of STEMPFL.

- 9 ? 1 kr yellow
- 10 ? 1 kr orange
- 11 ? 2 kr black
- 12 3 kr red
- 13 6 kr brown
- 14 9 kr blue
- d. The "9" is an inverted "6."
- 15 9 kr blue

This variety is easily told by the lower part of the "9" being below the level of the word "Kreuzer" caused by the shoulder of

the type which in an inverted "6" is below instead of above as in a "9"

2° Horizontally ribbed paper.

- 16 1 kr orange
- 17 2 kr black
- 18 3 kr red
- 19 6 kr brown
- 20 9 kr blue

Varieties:

a. STEMPFL instead of STEMPEL.

- 21 ? 1 kr orange
- 22 ? 2 kr black
- 23 3 kr red
- 24 6 kr brown
- 25 9 kr blue

b. The "9" is an inverted "6."

- 26 9 kr blue

3° Vertically ribbed paper.

- 27 1 kr orange
- 28 2 kr black
- 29 3 kr red
- 30 6 kr brown
- 31 ? 9 kr blue

Varieties:

a. STEMPFL instead of STEMPEL.

- 32 ? 1 kr orange
- 33 ? 2 kr black
- 34 3 kr red
- 35 6 kr brown
- 36 ? 9 kr blue

b. The "9" is an inverted "6."

- 37 ? 9 kr blue

4° Thick rough wove paper.

- 38 1 kr yellow
- 39 2 kr black
- 40 3 kr red
- 41 6 kr brown
- 42 9 kr blue

Varieties:

a. STEMPFL instead of STEMPEL.

- 43 ? 1 kr yellow
- 44 ? 2 kr black
- 45 3 kr red
- 46 6 kr brown
- 47 9 kr blue

b. The "9" is an inverted "6."

- 48 9 kr blue

All the above mentioned stamps may be found with part of a watermark, as some of the sheets were watermarked with a large double eagle.

5° Thin smooth wove paper.

- 49 1 kr yellow
- 50 2 kr black
- 51 3 kr red
- 52 6 kr brown
- 53 9 kr blue

Varieties:

a. STEMPFL instead of STEMPEL.

- 54 ? 1 kr yellow
- 55 ? 2 kr black
- 56 3 kr red
- 57 6 kr brown
- 58 9 kr blue

b. The "9" is an inverted "6."

- 59 9 kr blue

6° Thick smooth paper.

- 60 1 kr yellow
- 61 2 kr black
- 62 3 kr red
- 63 6 kr brown
- 64 9 kr blue

Varieties:

a. STEMPFL instead of STEMPEL.

- 65 ? 1 kr yellow
- 66 ? 2 kr black
- 67 3 kr red
- 68 6 kr brown
- 69 9 kr blue

b. The "9" is an inverted "6."

- 70 9 kr blue

Reprints.

1° 1865 and 1871.

- 71 1 kr yellow
- 72 2 kr black
- 73 3 kr red
- 74 6 kr dark brown
- 75 6 kr light brown (1871.)
- 76 9 kr dark blue
- 77 9 kr light blue (1871.)

These reprints are printed in bright colors on very white smooth paper and have a white gum, while the originals are on a yellowish white paper and have a thick brown gum.

2° 1885-88.

- 78 1 kr orange
- 79 1 kr yellow (1888.)
- 80 2 kr black
- 81 3 kr red
- 82 6 kr light brown
- 83 9 kr light blue

The colors of these reprints are slightly lighter than those of the 1865-71 issue, the gum is brown, but not so thick as on the originals, and the sheets are watermarked "Brief-Marken" in capitals of 24 mm. in height, some of the stamps showing part of the watermark.

In 1881 on the occasion and in commemoration of the Vienna Postage Stamp Exhibition, a label was printed similar to the type of the first issue, but with date (1881) in place of the value; it was printed in various colors, perforated and unperforated, but is of no postal or philatelic value.

November 1st, 1858.

Printed in relief on white wove paper. Size varying from 17 x 20 to 17½ x 21 mm.





Perforated 15.

- 84 2 kr yellow
- 85 2 kr orange
- 86 3 kr black
- 87 5 kr red
- 88 10 kr brown
- 89 15 kr blue

Variety: half of 2 kr. yellow used as 1 kr.

- 90 1 kr yellow

March 15th, 1859.

Same as 3 kr black of the preceding issue.

Perforated 15.

- 91 3 kr green

Reprints.

1° 1865.

Perforated 12.

- 92 2 kr yellow
- 93 3 kr black
- 94 3 kr green
- 95 5 kr red
- 96 10 kr brown
- 97 15 kr blue

2° 1871.

Perforated 11.

- 98 2 kr yellow
- 99 3 kr black
- 100 3 kr green
- 101 5 kr red
- 102 10 kr brown
- 103 15 kr blue

3° 1885.

Perforated 12½.

- 104 2 kr yellow
- 105 3 kr black
- 106 3 kr green
- 107 5 kr red
- 108 10 kr brown
- 109 15 kr blue

4° 1888.

Unperforated.

- 110 2 kr yellow
- 111 2 kr orange
- 112 3 kr black
- 113 3 kr green

The perforation will readily distinguish the originals from the reprints; the reprints are also printed in brighter colors, and those of 1885-88 are watermarked "Brief-Marken" in the sheet.

January 1st 1861.

Printed in relief on white wove paper.
Size 19 x 22 mm.

Perforated 14.

- 114 2 kr yellow
- 115 3 kr green
- 116 5 kr red
- 117 10 kr brown
- 118 15 kr blue

Envelope Stamps of this issue used as adhesives.

- 119 5 kr red
- 120 10 kr brown
- 121 15 kr blue

Reprints.

1° 1865.

Perforated 12.

- 122 2 kr yellow
- 123 3 kr green
- 124 5 kr red
- 125 10 kr brown
- 126 15 kr blue

2° 1871.

Perforated 11.

- 127 2 kr yellow
- 128 3 kr green
- 129 5 kr red
- 130 10 kr brown
- 131 15 kr blue

3° Perforated 10½.

- 132 2 kr yellow
- 133 3 kr green
- 134 5 kr red
- 135 10 kr brown
- 136 15 kr blue

4° 1888.

Unperforated.

- 137 2 kr yellow
- 138 3 kr green

The remarks in regard to the reprints of the 1858-59 issue apply to those of this issue.

July 1st, 1863.



Printed in relief on white wove paper, watermarked "Brief-Marken" in large capitals in the sheet.

Size 19½ x 22 mm.

Perforated 14.

- 139 2 kr yellow
- 140 3 kr green
- 141 5 kr red
- 142 10 kr blue
- 143 15 kr brown

1864.

Same type, printing, paper, etc., as preceding issue.

Perforated $9\frac{1}{2}$.

144 2 kr yellow

145 3 kr green

146 5 kr red

147 10 kr blue

148 15 kr brown

Envelope Stamps of this issue used as adhesives.

149 5 kr red

150 10 kr blue

151 15 kr brown

Reprints.

1885.

Perforated 13.

152 2 kr yellow

153 3 kr yellow green

154 5 kr rose

155 10 kr blue

156 15 kr yellow brown.

June 1st, 1867.

Typographed on white wove paper, rough print. Watermarked "Brief-Marken" in the sheet. Size $19\frac{1}{2} \times 23$ mm.

1° Perforated $9\frac{1}{2}$.

157 2 kr yellow

158 2 kr orange

159 3 kr green

160 5 kr rose

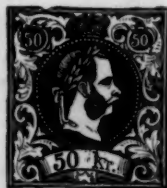
161 5 kr red

162 10 kr blue

163 15 kr brown

164 25 kr gray

165 25 kr lilac

2° Perforated 12. Size $22\frac{1}{2} \times 25$ mm.

166 50 kr pale brown

Varieties: Unperforated.

167 3 kr green

168 5 kr red

169 10 kr blue

170 15 kr brown

171 25 kr lilac

172 50 kr brown

3° Perforated 10, 12.

173 2 kr yellow

174 2 kr orange

175 3 kr green

176 5 kr red

177 10 kr blue

178 15 kr brown

179 25 kr gray

180 25 kr lilac

4° Perforated 14, 16.

181 2 kr yellow

182 3 kr green

183 50 kr brown

Variety: Unperforated on one side.

184 50 kr brown

5° Perforated $14\frac{1}{2}$, 16.

185 50 kr brown

1873.

Similar to 1867 issue, but, re-engraved, same paper, printing, etc.

Perforated $9\frac{1}{2}$.

186 5 kr red

The principal difference between this type and that of the 1867 issue lies in the curved ornaments on each side of the value, which in this issue are formed of two lines instead of one, as in the earlier issue.

1877.

Same type as the 1867 issue; the 5 kr being of the type of the 1873 issue; same printing, paper, etc.

Perforated 12.

187 2 kr yellow

188 3 kr green

189 5 kr red

190 10 kr blue

191 15 kr brown

1878-83.

Similar to the 1867 issue, the 5 kr being of the type of the 1873 issue. Typographed on white wove paper, very clear impression; watermark and sizes same as 1867 issue.

1° Perforated $9\frac{1}{2}$.

192 2 kr yellow

193 2 kr orange

194 3 kr green

195 5 kr red

196 10 kr blue

197 15 kr brown

198 25 kr pale lilac

199 25 kr dark lilac

2° Perforated 12.

200 50 kr dark brown

3° Perforated 10, 12.

201 2 kr yellow

202 2 kr orange

203 3 kr green

204 5 kr red

205 10 kr blue

206 15 kr brown

207 25 kr pale lilac

208 25 kr dark lilac

4° Perforated $10\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$.

209 5 kr red

- 5° Perforated 11, 13.
210 5 kr red
- 6° Perforated 11, 15.
211 5 kr red
212 10 kr blue
- 7° Perforated 11, 16.
213 5 kr red
- 8° Perforated 12½, 15½.
214 5 kr red
- 9° Perforated 12, 16.
215 5 kr red
- 10° Perforated 13, 15.
216 5 kr red
- 11° Perforated 13, 16.
217 5 kr red
- 12° Perforated 14, 16.
218 5 kr red
219 15 kr brown
220 50 kr dark brown
- 13° Perforated 8½, 10, 12½.
221 5 kr red
- 14° Perforated 10½, 11½, 12½.
222 5 kr red

The list of compound perforations of the 1867-73 issue as given above, is according to the compilation given by Ed. v. Neufinger, in his catalogue of Austrian stamps, however we do not vouch for its accuracy as we have found several discrepancies in this line in above named work.

Envelopes of this issue used as adhesives.

- 223 3 kr green
224 5 kr red

September 1883.



Typographed on white wove paper, inscriptions and value in black. Watermarked "Brief-Marken" in the sheet. Size 18½ x 21½ mm.

- 1° Perforated 9½.
225 2 kr brown and black
226 3 kr green "
227 5 kr rose "
228 10 kr blue "
229 20 kr gray "
230 50 kr violet "
- 2° Perforated 10.
231 ? 3 kr green and black
232 5 kr rose "
233 10 kr blue "
234 ? 20 kr gray "
235 ? 50 kr violet "
- 3° Perforated 10½.
236 2 kr brown and black
237 3 kr green "
238 5 kr rose "
239 10 kr blue "

- 4° Perforated 9, 9½.
240 5 kr rose and black
- 5° Perforated 9½, 10.
241 5 kr rose and black
- 6° Perforated 10, 10½.
242 5 kr rose and black
243 10 kr blue "
- 7° Perforated 10½, 11.
244 10 kr blue

It is possible that all the values exist with the different perforations but we have catalogued only those that we have seen or heard of. Those marked with an "?" exist in the surcharged stamps used in the Austrian Offices in the Levant, but have not been seen by us without the surcharge.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

September 1850.



Typographed on white paper. Size 19 x 19 mm.

- 1° Thin wove paper.
300 (1kr) blue
- 2° Thick wove paper.
301 (1kr) blue
- 3° Ribbed paper.
302 (1kr) blue

December 3rd, 1850.

Same as preceding issue.

- 1° Thin wove paper
303 (6kr) yellow buff.
304 (30kr) rose
- 2° Thick wove paper.
305 (6kr) yellow buff
306 (30kr) rose
- 3° Ribbed paper.
307 (6kr) yellow buff
308 (30kr) rose

March 21st, 1856.

Same as preceding issue, on thick white wove paper.

- 309 (6kr) vermilion

These stamps were used to prepay the postage on newspapers sent within the country, the blue stamp paying the charge on one newspaper, the yellow on a package of ten papers and the rose on one of fifty. In 1852 the rose stamps were suppressed, and in order to use the stock on hand they were sold at the same rate as the blue stamps, or 1 kr.; the same measure was taken in 1856 with the yellow stamps, which were replaced by the vermilion. These stamps with the exceed-

tion of the blue are very rare especially the vermillion.

Reprints.

1° 1865.

- 310 (1kr) light blue
- 311 (6kr) pale yellow
- 312 (6kr) pale red
- 313 (3okr) pale rose

2° 1871.

- 314 (1kr) dark blue
- 315 (6kr) bright yellow
- 316 (6kr) dark red
- 317 (3okr) carmine

The difference between the reprints and the originals is shown by the brightness of the colors and freshness of the impression. The paper on which the reprints are printed is also much smoother than that of the originals.

1858-59.



Printed in relief on white paper. Size 17 x 20½ mm.

1° Thick wove paper.

- 318 (1kr) blue
- 319 (1kr) lilac, (1859)

2° Thin wove paper.

- 320 (1kr) blue
- 321 (1kr) lilac, (1859)

Reprints: 1865, 1871 and 1885.

- 322 (1kr) blue
- 323 (1kr) lilac

January 15th, 1861.



Printed in relief on white wove paper. Size 18 x 20½ mm.

- 324 (1kr) gray
- 325 (1kr) lilac

Reprints: 1865, 1871 and 1885.

- 326 (1kr) lilac
- 327 (1kr) brown lilac

July 1st, 1863.

Printed in relief on white wove paper, watermarked "Zeitungs-Marken" in capitals in the sheet. Size 17x 21 mm.



- 328 (1kr) pale lilac

Reprints: 1885.

- 329 (1kr) gray lilac

What we have said in reference to the reprints of the 1850-56 issue, applies also to those of the subsequent issues.

1867-89.



Typographed on white wove paper, watermarked "Zeitungs-Marken" on the sheet. There are three distinct types of this issue, which we catalogue in the order in which we suppose they have been issued, although we do not know their

respective dates of issues.

1st, type.

Size 17¾ x 21¾ mm. Rough impression.

The upper part and the brim of the petasus (winged cap) are shaded with dotted lines; the outer circle of the medallion does not touch the upper label.

- 330 (1kr) gray
- 331 (1kr) brown lilac
- 332 (1kr) lilac
- 333 (1kr) mauve

Varieties.

a. Perforated, unofficially.

- 334 (1kr) brown lilac

b. Rouletted, unofficially.

- 335 (1kr) brown lilac

2d type.

Same as first type but upper part and brim of the petasus are shaded with lines,

- 336 (1kr) gray
- 337 (1kr) brown lilac
- 338 (1kr) lilac
- 339 (1kr) mauve

3d type.

Size 18 x 22¼ mm. Fine impression. The upper part and the brim of the petasus are shaded with lines; the outer circle of the medallion touches the upper label.

- 340 (1kr) lilac
- 341 (1kr) mauve

NEWSPAPER DELIVERY STAMPS.

1880.



Typographed on white wove paper. Size 18x22 mm.

- 351 ½kr blue green
- 352 ½kr emerald green

Varieties:

- a. Perforated 11
 353 $\frac{1}{2}$ kr blue green
 354 $\frac{1}{2}$ kr emerald green
 b. Perforated 11 on one side.
 355 $\frac{1}{2}$ kr blue green
 356 $\frac{1}{2}$ kr emerald green
 c. Perforated 11 on two sides.
 357 $\frac{1}{2}$ kr blue green
 358 $\frac{1}{2}$ kr emerald green
 d. Perforated 11 on three sides.
 359 $\frac{1}{2}$ kr blue green
 360 $\frac{1}{2}$ kr emerald green

The perforation of these stamps is done unofficially by an institution that mails large quantities of circulars every month.

NEWSPAPER TAX STAMPS.*

1850.



Typographed on rough white wove paper.
 Size $20\frac{1}{2} \times 21$ mm.

400 2kr green

Reprints: 1873.

401 2kr green

The reprints are printed on a smooth paper with greenish tint on the surface, while the originals are on a thick rough yellowish paper.

1858.

Same as preceding issue:

1° Thick wove paper.

402 1kr blue

403 2kr brown

404 4kr brown

2° Thin wove paper.

405 1kr blue

406 2kr brown

Reprints: 1873.

407 4kr brown

The remarks regarding the reprints of the 2kr apply also to the reprints of the 4kr except in that the paper has a brownish instead of a greenish surface.

1867.

Same as preceding issue. Watermarked "Zeitungs-Stempel" in the sheet.

408 1kr blue

409 2kr brown

1878.

Same as preceding issue, but re-engraved. Watermarked "Zeitungs-Stempel" in the sheet.

410 1kr blue

411 2kr brown

The following are the principal differences between the 1867 and 1878 issues: the cross on top of the crown does not touch the inner frame, the shield is larger and the vertical bar in the centre contains 7 lines instead of 5.

1889.

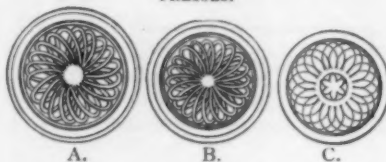
Same as preceding issue.

Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

412 1kr blue

ENVELOPES.

TRESSES.

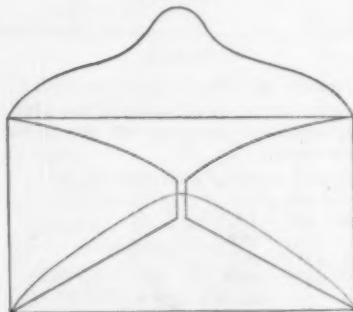


A.

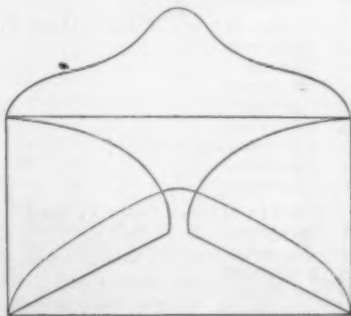
B.

C.

SHAPES.

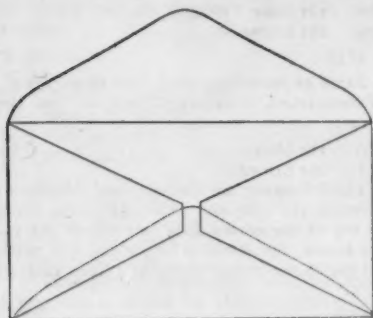


Shape 1.

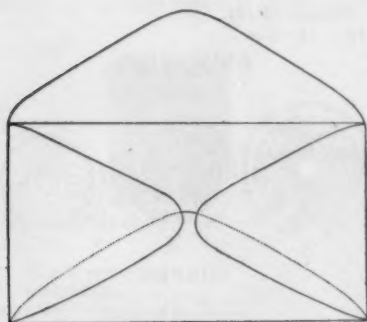


Shape 2.

*NOTE.—These stamps were placed on newspapers coming from foreign countries, and were really not postage stamps but a fiscal tax collected by the postal authorities, however, they have always been collected by postage stamp collectors who will most likely continue to do so.



Shape 3.



Shape 4.

January 1st, 1861.

Stamp similar to adhesives of the 1861 issue, embossed in upper left corner, white wove paper.

1° Size 117 x 148 mm.; tress A.

- 501 3kr green
- 502 5kr red
- 503 10kr brown
- 504 15kr blue
- 505 20kr orange
- 506 25kr chocolate brown
- 507 30kr violet
- 508 35kr bistre

2° Size 84 x 147 mm. Shape 1; tress A.

- 509 3kr green
- 510 5kr red
- 511 10kr brown
- 512 15kr blue
- 513 20kr orange
- 514 25kr chocolate brown
- 515 30kr violet
- 516 35kr bistre

3° Size 84 x 147 mm. Shape 1; tress B.

- 517 3kr green
- 518 5kr red
- 519 10kr brown
- 520 15kr blue
- 521 20kr orange

- 522 25kr chocolate brown
- 523 30kr violet
- 524 35kr bistre

Reprints.

1° 1865.

Size 84 x 147 mm. Shape 2; tress A. Watermarked part of "Brief-Couverts" letters close together.

- 526 3kr green
- 527 5kr red
- 528 10kr brown
- 529 15kr blue
- 530 20kr orange
- 531 25kr chocolate brown
- 532 30kr violet
- 533 35kr bistre

2° 1872.

Size 84 x 155 mm. Shape 3; tress B. Watermarked part of "Brief-Couverts" letters at greater distance from one another.

- 534 3kr green
- 535 5kr red
- 536 10kr brown
- 537 15kr blue
- 538 20kr orange
- 539 25kr chocolate brown
- 540 30kr violet
- 541 35kr bistre

3° 1885.

Size 117 x 148 mm.; tress B.

- 342 3kr green
- 543 5kr red
- 544 10kr brown
- 545 15kr blue
- 546 20kr orange
- 547 25kr chocolate brown
- 548 30kr violet
- 549 35kr bistre

4° Size 84 x 117 mm. Shape 1; tress B.

- 550 3kr green
- 551 5kr red
- 552 10kr brown
- 553 15kr blue
- 554 20kr orange
- 555 25kr chocolate brown
- 556 30kr violet
- 557 35kr bistre

The reprints of 1885 can be distinguished from the originals by the gum, which on the originals measures 28 x 18 mm. and on the reprints 46 x 12 mm. The reprints of 1865 and 1872 are easily told by the watermark and the shape.

July 1st, 1863.

Stamp similar to adhesives of the 1863 issue, embossed in upper right corner.

Size 84 x 147 mm.

1° Shape 1; tress A.

- 558 3kr green
- 559 5kr red
- 560 10kr blue
- 561 15kr bistre
- 562 25kr violet

2° Shape 1; tress B.

- 563 3kr green
- 564 5kr red
- 565 10kr blue
- 566 15kr bistre
- 567 25kr violet

3° Shape 2; tress A.

- 568 3kr green
- 569 5kr red
- 570 10kr blue
- 571 15kr bistre
- 572 25kr violet

4° Shape 2; tress B.

- 573 3kr green
- 574 5kr red
- 575 10kr blue
- 576 15kr bistre
- 577 25kr violet

5° Shape 1; tress A. Watermarked part of "Brief-Couverts" letters close together.

- 578 3kr green

6° Shape 2; tress A. Watermarked same as above.

- 578a 3kr green
- 579 5kr red
- 580 10kr blue
- 581 15kr bistre
- 582 25kr violet

7° Shape 2; tress B. Watermarked same as above.

- 583 3kr green
- 584 5kr red
- 585 10kr blue
- 586 15kr bistre
- 587 25kr violet

June 1st, 1867.

Stamp similar to adhesives of the 1867 issue, in upper right corner.

Size 84 x 147 mm.

1° Shape 1; tress A. Watermarked part of "Brief-Couverts" letters close together.

- 588 3kr green
- 589 5kr red
- 590 10kr blue
- 591 15kr brown
- 592 25kr violet

2° Same shape and watermark; tress B.

- 593 3kr green
- 594 5kr red
- 595 10kr blue
- 596 15kr brown
- 597 25kr violet

3° Shape 2; tress A. Watermark same as above.

- 598 3kr green
- 599 5kr red
- 600 10kr blue
- 601 15kr brown
- 602 25kr violet

4° Same shape and watermark; tress B.

- 603 3kr green
- 604 5kr red

605 10kr blue

606 15kr brown

607 25kr violet

July 1869.

Size 83 x 155 mm.

1° Shape 3; tress A. Watermark same as before.

- 608 3kr green
- 609 5kr red
- 610 10kr blue
- 611 15kr brown
- 612 25kr violet

2° Same shape and watermark; tress B.

- 613 3kr green
- 614 5kr red
- 615 10kr blue
- 616 15kr brown
- 617 25kr violet

Size 84 x 147 mm.

3° Shape 3; tress A. Watermark, letters at greater distance from one another.

- 618 3kr green
- 619 5kr red
- 620 10kr blue
- 621 15kr brown
- 622 25kr violet

4° Same shape and watermark; tress B.

- 623 3kr green
- 624 5kr red
- 625 10kr blue
- 626 15kr brown
- 627 25kr violet

1870.

Provisional issue.

5kr adhesive stamps of the 1867 issue pasted over stamp on envelopes of the 1863 65 issue.

1° Shape 1; tress B.

- 628 5kr red on 25kr

2° Shape 2; tress A.

- 629 5kr red on 10kr

3° Shape 2; tress A. Watermark, letters close together.

- 630 5kr red on 3kr
- 631 5kr " 5kr
- 632 5kr " 10kr
- 633 5kr " 15kr
- 634 5kr " 3sld
- 635 5kr " 5sld

4° Same shape and watermark; tress B.

- 636 5kr red on 10kr
- 637 5kr " 15kr
- 638 5kr " 3sld
- 639 5kr " 10sld
- 640 5kr " 15sld

January 1875.

Same type as the 1867 issue.

1° Size 154 x 85 mm.; Shape 4; tress C. Watermarked part of "Brief-Couverts," letters at some distance from one another. The

5kr is of the same type as the adhesive of the 1873 issue.

641 3kr green

642 5kr red

643 ? 10kr blue

644 15kr brown

645 ? 25kr violet

2° Same, without tress.

646 3kr green

647 ? 5kr red

648 ? 10kr blue

649 15kr brown

650 ? 25kr violet

September 1883.

Stamp similar to adhesives of the 1883 issue in the upper right corner, inscription and value in black.

1° Size 123 x 107 mm.; tress C. Watermark, letters far apart from one another, white wove paper

651 5kr red

2° Same, without tress.

652 5kr red

3° Size 158 x 128 mm.; tress C., yellow wove paper.

653 5kr red

WRAPPERS.

June 1872.

Stamp similar to adhesives of the 1867 issue to the right.

Size 75 x 385 mm.

1° With yellow border.

701 2kr yellow

2° Without yellow border.

702 2kr yellow

September 1883.

Stamp similar to adhesives of same date to the left.

Size 74 x 375 mm.

703 2kr brown and black

PNEUMATIC ENVELOPES.

Nr. _____

PNEUMATISCHER BRIEF

an _____



March 1st, 1875.

Lithographed on white wove paper.

Size 121 x 75 mm.

751 20kr blue

Nr. _____ aufgegeben am _____ 188 _____ um _____ Uhr _____ Min _____ Mig

Dem Beziern übergeben am _____ 188 _____ um _____ Uhr _____ Min _____ Mig

BRIEF

pneumatischen Expressbeförderung

nach dem I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII. und IX. Bezirke Wien's, dann nach Fünfhaus, Sechshaus, Rudolfsheim, Meidling, Gaudenzdorf

An _____



Bezirk _____ Strasse _____ Nr. _____

in _____

July 1st, 1881.
Lithographed on white wove paper.
Size 142 x 86 mm.
752 20kr blue

1882.
Same as preceding issue, but on flap
"Schonbrunnerstrasse 42" instead of "22."
753 20kr blue

BRIEF

pneumatischen Expressbeförderung

nach dem I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII. und IX. Briefe Wien's, dann nach Fünfhaus, Sechshaus,
Rudolfshaus, Meidling, Gaudenzdorf



Bezirk _____ Strasse _____ Nr. _____

2^{te}

Nr. _____ aufgegeben am: _____ 188 _____ um _____ Uhr _____ Min. _____ Mig
Dem Boten übergeben am: _____ 188 _____ um _____ Uhr _____ Min. _____ Mig

1883.
Lithographed on white wove paper.
Size 142 x 86 mm.
754 20kr blue
September 1884.
Same as preceding issue, but stamp same
as adhesive postage stamp of same date.
755 20kr blue

October 1887.
Similar to preceding issue, but with value
changed.
756 15kr gray
October 1888.
Provisional issue.

Issue of September 1884, surcharged 15kr
in black.
757 15kr blue and black

January 1887.
Similar to issue of October 1887, inscrip-
tion in black.
Size 144 x 88 mm.
758 15kr gray and black, pink paper.

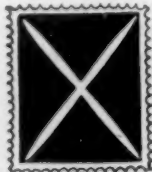
PNEUMATIC LETTER SHEET.

March 1st, 1875.
Similar to envelope of same date, double
sheet. Size 240 x 150 mm.
775 20kr blue

COMPLEMENTARY STAMPS.



Type 1.



Type 2.

These stamps or rather labels, are found
in the lower row of the Austrian stamps of
the two first issues; this was done to make
the value of the sheet amount to a round
sum. Formerly they were generally collec-
ted, but of late very few collectors care for
them; they are of no philatelic value.

Type 1 came on the sheets of the 1st is-
sue and type 2 on those of the 1858 issue.

COUNTERFEITS.

With the exception of the Newspaper
(Mercury type), and the Newspaper Tax
Stamps, Austrian stamps have not tempted
the forgers. The counterfeited newspaper
and newspaper tax stamps are however easily
distinguished from the genuine, they are
lithographed and the workmanship is gene-
rally very poor. Original "Mercury" stamps
being very rare, another field was opened to
the forgers in the cancelling of reprints and

selling them as cancelled originals. The job
was neatly done, they are pasted on part of
old newspapers and the cancellation looks
very good; they are distinguished from the
originals as explained before.

The so called 3kr brown of the first issue
is nothing but a color changeling; the 2kr
brown on yellow, 10kr blue on yellow and
20kr brown of the 1883 issue reported lately
are of the same category.

AUSTRIAN OFFICES IN THE
LEVANT.*

Currency. 100 SOLDI=1 FLORIN=\$0.40 U. S.

Currency.

40 PARAS=1 PIASTRE=\$0.04½ U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVES.

June 1st, 1867.



Typographed on white
wove paper, rough print;
watermarked "Brief-Mar-
ken" in the sheet. Size
19½ x 23 mm.

Perforated 9½.

- 1° 2sld yellow
- 2 3sld green
- 3 5sld rose
- 4 10sld blue
- 5 15sld bistre
- 6 15sld red brown
- 7 25sld violet

Same impression, paper and watermark.
Size 25 x 22½ mm.



- 1° Perforated 10½.
- 8 50sld pale brown
- 2° Perforated 12.
- 9 50sld pale brown
- 3° Perforated 10, 11.
- 10 50sld pale brown
- 4° Perforated 10½, 11.
- 11 50sld pale brown

1878-83.

Same as the 1867 issue, but very clear im-
pression; watermark and sizes same as 1867
issue.

- 1° Perforated 9½.
- 12 2sld yellow
- 13 3sld green
- 14 5sld red

*NOTE.—The Austrian Post Offices in the Levant
are established in Bulgaria, Servia, Roumania, Tur-
key, Egypt and Asia Minor. Special stamps, different
from those of the mother country were issued in 1867,
because the offices in the Levant only received gold
in payment, while in Austria paper currency was ac-
cepted; as there was a premium on gold some mer-
chants in the Levant imported their stamps from Aus-
tria, and in that way cheated the Government out of
the difference.

- 15 10sld blue
- 16 15sld brown
- 17 25sld bright violet
- 2° Perforated 10½.
- 18 10sld blue
- 3° Perforated 9, 10½.
- 19 10sld blue
- 4° Perforated 10½, 11.
- 20 10sld blue
- 5° Perforated 9, 10, 10½.
- 21 10sld blue
- 6° Perforated 12.
- 22 50sld brown
- 7° Perforated 13.
- 23 15sld brown

September 1883.

Typographed on white
wove paper, inscriptions
and value in black; water-
marked "Brief-Marken"
in the sheet. Size 18½ x 21
½ mm.



- Perforated 9½.
- 24 2sld brown and black
- 25 3sld green "
- 26 5sld rose "
- 27 10sld blue "
- 28 20sld gray "
- 29 50sld violet "

September 1886.



Stamps of the preceding issue surcharged
with new value in black.

1° Surcharged at Constantinople, the sur-
charge measuring 16 mm. in length.

Perforated 9½.

- 30 10pa on 3sld green and black
- 2° Surcharged at Vienna, the surcharge
measuring 15 mm. in length.

a. Perforated 9½.

- 31 10pa on 3sld green and black
- b. Perforated 10.
- 32 10pa on 3sld green and black

May 1st, 1888.



Austrian stamps of the
issue of September 1883,
surcharged with value in
Turkish currency.

Perforated 10.

- 33 10pa on 3kr green and black
 34 20pa on 5kr rose "
 35 1pia on 10kr blue "
 36 2pia on 20kr gray "
 37 5pia on 50kr violet "

Perforated 10, 10½.

- 38 20pa on 5kr rose and black

ENVELOPES.

June 1st, 1867.

Stamp similar to the adhesives of same date in upper right corner.

Size 84 x 146 mm.

1° Shape 2; tress A. Watermarked part of "Brief-Couverts" letters close together.

- 101 3sld green
 102 5sld red
 103 10sld blue
 104 15sld bro n
 105 25sld violet

2° Same shape and watermark; tress B.

- 106 3sld green
 107 5sld red
 108 10sld blue
 109 15sld brown
 110 25sld violet

July 1869.

Size 83 x 155 mm.

1° Shape 3; tress A. Watermark, letters close together.

- 111 3sld green
 112 5sld red
 113 10sld blue
 114 15sld brown
 115 25sld violet

2° Same shape and watermark; tress B.

- 116 3sld green
 117 5sld red
 118 10sld blue
 119 15sld brown
 120 25sld violet

January 1875.

Size 85 x 154 mm.

Shape 4; tress C. Watermark, letters at greater distance from one another.

- 121 3sld green
 122 5sld red
 123 10sld blue
 124 15sld brown
 125 25sld violet

COUNTERFEITS.

The few counterfeits we have seen are so wretchedly done that it is hardly necessary to mention them. The soldi stamps/surcharged 20 paras, 1, 2 and 5 piastres are frauds concocted by a dealer in Constantinople; their issue has been officially denied by the Director of the Austrian Post Office at Beyrouth.

LOMBARDY VENICE.

(AUSTRIAN ITALY.)

Currency: 100 CENTESIMI=20 KREUZER=

\$0.08 U. S. Currency.

100 SOLDI=1 FLORIN=\$0.40 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVES.

June 1st, 1850.

Typographed on white paper. Size varying from 17½ to 18½ mm. in width and from 20½ to 21½ mm. in height. One type for all the values, each denomination being set up separately in the lower label. The observations made in regard to the stamps of the first issue of Austria, apply also to these, as it was the die of the Austrian stamps that was used to make the plates from which to print those for Lombardy Venice, the only difference being in the lower label, the value being in centesimi instead of kreuzer.



1° Thin rough wove paper.

- 1 5c yellow
 2 5c orange
 3 10c black
 4 15c red
 5 30c brown
 6 45c blue

Varieties:

- a. Printed on both sides.
 7 5c orange
 b. K. F. instead of K. K.
 8 15c red

2° Horizontally ribbed paper.

- 9 5c yellow
 10 5c orange
 11 10c black
 12 15c red
 13 30c brown
 14 45c blue

Varieties:

- a. Printed on both sides.
 15 5c orange
 b. K. F. instead of K. K.
 16 15c red

3° Vertically ribbed paper.

- 17 5c yellow
 18 5c orange
 19 10c black
 20 15c red
 21 30c brown
 22 45c blue

Varieties:

- a. Printed on both sides.
 23 5c orange
 b. K. F. instead of K. K.
 24 15c red

4° Thick rough wove paper.

- 25 5c yellow

- 26 5c orange
- 27 10c black
- 28 15c red
- 29 30c brown
- 30 45c blue

Varieties:

- a. Printed on both sides.
- 31 5c orange
- b. K. F. instead of K. K.
- 32 15c red

All the above mentioned stamps may be found with part of a watermark, as some of the sheets were watermarked with a large double eagle.

5° Thin smooth wove paper.

- 33? 5c yellow
- 34 10c black
- 35 15c red
- 36 30c brown
- 37 45c blue
- Variety:* K. F. instead of K. K.
- 38 15c red

6° Thick smooth wove paper.

- 39? 5c yellow
- 40 10c black
- 41 15c red
- 42 30c brown
- 43 45c blue

Reprints.

1° 1865 and 1871.

- 44 5c yellow
- 45 10c black
- 46 15c red
- 47 30c red brown
- 48 30c light brown (1871)
- 49 45c prussian blue
- 50 45c dark blue (1871)

These reprints are printed in bright colors on very white smooth paper and have a white gum, while the originals are on a yellowish white paper and have a thick brown gum.

2° 1885 and 1888.

- 51 5c orange
- 52 5c yellow (1888)
- 53 10c black
- 54 15c red
- 55 30c dark brown
- 56 45c dull blue

The colors of these reprints are slightly lighter than those of the 1865-71 issue with exception of the brown; the gum is brown but not as thick as on the originals, and the sheets are watermarked "Brief-Marken" in capitals of 24 mm. in height, some of the stamps showing part of the watermark.

November 1st, 1858.



Printed in relief on white wove paper;
Sizes varying from 17x20 to 17½ x 21 mm.

Perforated 15.

- 57 2sld yellow
- 58 3sld black
- 59 5sld red
- 60 10sld brown
- 61 15sld blue

March 15th, 1859.

Same as 3sld black of preceding issue.

Perforated 15.

- 62 3sld green

Reprints.

1° 1865.

Perforated 12.

- 63 2sld yellow
- 64 3sld black
- 65 3sld green
- 66 5sld red
- 67 10sld brown
- 68 15sld blue

2° 1871.

Perforated 11.

- 69 2sld yellow
- 70 3sld black
- 71 3sld green
- 72 5sld red
- 73 10sld red brown
- 74 15sld blue

3° 1885.

Perforated 10½.

- 75 2sld yellow
- 76 3sld black
- 77 3sld green
- 78 5sld red
- 79 10sld brown
- 80 15sld blue

4° 1887.

Perforated 12.

- 81 2sld orange

5° 1888.

Perforated 13.

- 82 2sld yellow
- 83 3sld black
- 84 3sld green

6° 1888.

Unperforated.

- 85 2sld yellow
- 86 2sld orange
- 87 3sld black

The perforation will readily distinguish the originals from the reprints; the reprints are also printed in brighter colors and those of 1885-88 are watermarked "Brief-Marken" in the sheet.

January 1st, 1861.



Printed in relief on white
wove paper. Size 19 x 22
mm.

Perforated 14.
88 5sld red
89 10sld brown

Reprints.

1° 1865.

Perforated 12.
90 2sld yellow
91 3sld green
92 5sld red
93 10sld brown
94 15sld blue

2° 1871.

Perforated 9½, 10½.

95 2sld yellow
96 3sld green
97 5sld red
98 10sld brown
99 15sld blue

3° 1885.

Perforated 10½.

100 2sld yellow
101 3sld green
102 5sld red
103 10sld brown
104 15sld blue

4° Perforated 10, 10½.

105 2sld yellow
106 3sld green

5° Perforated 9, 10¼.

107 2sld yellow

6° Perforated 12½.

108 2sld yellow

7° Perforated 12, 12½.

109 2sld yellow

8° 1888.

Perforated 13.

110 2sld yellow
111 3sld yellow green
112 5sld red
113 10sld brown
114 15sld blue

9° Unperforated.

115 2sld yellow
116 2sld orange
117 3sld green

Although the dies were prepared, the 2, 3 and 15sld were never issued, a large stock being on hand of the same values of the preceding issue.

The following provisional stamps have been catalogued as having been issued at

Padua, viz.: 3sld, 6sld, 8sld and 30sld surcharged in blue on the 5sld red; revenue stamps of these values were in existence and as there were no such values in postage stamps it is more likely that these surcharged stamps were provisional revenues.

July 1st, 1863.

Printed in relief on white
wove paper, watermarked

"Brief-Marken" in the
sheet. Size 19½ x 22 mm.



Perforated 14.

118 2sld yellow
119 3sld green
120 5sld red
121 10sld blue
122 15sld bistre

1864.

Same type, printing, paper, etc., as preceding issue.

Perforated 9½.

123 2sld yellow
124 3sld green
125 5sld red
126 10sld blue
127 15sld bistre

Reprints.

1885.

1° Perforated 13.

128 2sld yellow
129 3sld yellow green
130 5sld rose
131 10sld blue
132 15sld bistre

2° Unperforated.

133 2sld yellow
134 3sld yellow green

The remarks in regard to the reprints of the 1858-59 issue apply also to those of the latter issue.

NEWSPAPER TAX STAMPS.

1858.



Typographed on rough white wove paper
Size 21 x 21 mm.

1° Thick wove paper,

130 1kr black
131 2kr red
132 4kr red

2° Thin wove paper.

- 153 1kr black
154 2kr red
155 4kr red

Reprints.

1873.

- 156 1kr black
157 2kr red
158 4kr red

The reprints are printed on a smooth, tinted paper. The originals of 1 and 4 kr have a smudge between the streamer and the head of the eagle at the left, while on the reprints this is corrected.

REVENUES USED AS POSTAGE.

1850.



Engraved on white wove paper.

Perforated 15, 16.

- 174 5c green and red
175 15c green and black
176 30c " "

1858.

Same type and paper.

Perforated 15, 13½, 16.

- 177 2kr pink and black
178 6kr " "
179 12kr " "

1860.

Same on bluish paper.

Perforated 15, 13½.

- 180 2kr pink and black
181 6kr " "
182 12kr " "

ENVELOPES.

January 1st, 1861.

Stamp similar to adhesives of the 1861 issue, embossed in upper left corner, white wove paper.

1° Size 117 x 148 mm.; tress A.

- 200 3sld green
201 5sld red
202 10sld brown
203 15sld blue
204 20sld orange
205 25sld chocolate brown
206 30sld violet
207 35sld bistre

2° Size 84 x 147 mm. Shape 1; tress A.

- 208 3sld green
209 5sld red
210 10sld brown

- 211 15sld blue
212 20sld orange
213 25sld chocolate brown
214 30sld violet
215 35sld bistre

3° Size 84 x 147 mm. Shape 1; tress B.

- 216 3sld green
217 5sld red
218 10sld brown
219 15sld blue
220 20sld orange
221 25sld chocolate brown
222 30sld violet
223 35sld bistre

Reprints.

1° 1855.

Size 84 x 147 mm. Shape 2; tress A. Watermarked part of "Brief-Couverts" letters close together.

- 224 3sld green
225 5sld red
226 10sld brown
227 15sld blue
228 20sld orange
229 25sld chocolate brown
230 30sld violet
231 35sld bistre

2° 1872.

Size 84 x 155 mm. Shape 3; tress B. Watermarked part of "Brief-Couverts" letters at greater distance from one another.

- 232 3sld green
233 5sld red
234 10sld brown
235 15sld blue
236 20sld orange
237 25sld chocolate brown
238 30sld violet
239 35sld bistre

3° 1885.

Size 84 x 117 mm. Shape 1; tress B.

- 240 3sld green
241 5sld red
242 10sld brown
243 15sld blue
244 20sld orange
245 25sld chocolate brown
246 30sld violet
247 35sld bistre

The reprints of 1885 can be distinguished from the originals by the gum, which on the originals is very short varying in length from 20 to 30 mm., while on the reprints it measures from 40 to 60 mm. in length. The reprints of 1865-72 are easily told by the watermark and the shape.

July 1863.

Stamp similar to adhesives of the 1863 issue, embossed in upper right corner.

Size 84 x 147 mm.

1° Shape 1; tress A.

- 248 3sld green
249 5sld red

250 10sld blue
251 15sld bistre
252 ? 25sld violet

2° Shape 1; tress B.

253 3sld green
254 5sld red
255 10sld blue
256 15sld bistre
257 25sld violet

1865.

Size 84 x 147 mm.

1° Shape 2; tress A. Watermarked part of "Brief-Couverts" letters close together.

258 3sld green
259 5sld red
260 10sld blue
261 15sld bistre
262 25sld violet

2° Same shape and watermark; tress B.

263 3sld green
264 5sld red
265 10sld blue
266 15sld bistre
267 25sld violet

Reprints,
1888.

Size 84 x 110 mm. Shape 1; tress B.

268 3sld green
269 5sld red
270 10sld blue
271 15sld bistre
272 25sld violet

The reprints of this issue can easily be distinguished from the originals by the gum which is short on the reprints, measuring about 60 mm. while on the originals it is very long, running along the entire length of the flap.

COUNTERFEITS.

What we have said in regard to the counterfeits of Austria applies also to those of Lombardy Venice.

DANUBE STEAM NAVIGATION CO.*

Currency: 100 SOLDI=1 FLORIN=\$0.40 U.S.
Currency.

August 1st, 1866.



1° Perforated 12.
1 17sld vermilion

Lithographed on
thin white wove pa-
per. Colored per-
foration. Size 20 x
22 mm.

2° Perforated 9½
2 10sld lilac

1867.

Perforated 9½.
3 17sld vermilion
July 1868.

Perforated 9½.
4 10sld green

June 1871.

Perforated 9½.
5 10sld vermilion
Reprints.

1877-88.

1° Unperforated.
6 10sld lilac
7 10sld green
8 10sld vermilion
9 17sld vermilion
2° Perforated 9½.
10 10sld lilac
11 10sld green
12 10sld vermilion
13 17sld vermilion

The reprints are printed on a thicker paper than the originals and the colors are much brighter. Originals were never issued unperforated.

The stamps used by this company since 1874 are of a private character prepaying only packages carried by the steamers of the company. In 1889 a set of stamps (10, 20, 30, 40, 60 and 80 kr) was issued, it is said, to prepay the mail of the officials of the company; it is however, far more probable that they were issued for speculative purposes, as they can be had in quantities cancelled to order.



COUNTERFEITS.

These stamps have been splendidly counterfeited, they are almost perfect, same size, perforation and color as the genuine, the only noticeable difference which we have found is in the two "S" of "Gesellschaft" which in the genuine have a rather straight top, while in the counterfeit's the top is positively curved.

*NOTE.—These stamps were used in Roumania, Servia, Bulgaria and Turkey, to prepay mail collected and to be delivered in places along the Danube. The company lost this privilege in Roumania and Servia when these countries issued their own stamps.

During the Austro-Russian war, the company was allowed to do the mail service along the whole line of the Danube, a 10sld stamp prepaying a letter from Jassy to Vienna, but in case the letter was to go to any place in Austria not on the Danube a 5kr Austrian stamp was to be added.

ON THE PROVISIONAL SERIES OF 1862 FOR BRITISH GUIANA.

A paper read on the 2d July, 1881, before the Philatelic Society of London.

By FREDERICK A. PHILBRICK, *President.*

Philatelic Record, Vol. III.

No. 9. The "E" of Postage is close to the line above Cent., and there is a wide break in the lines under "T" of Postage, and a smaller one under the right limb of the "A."

No. 10. Upper oval ornament in right upper corner of stamp reversed.

No. 11. Fourth oval ornament from bottom in left border reversed; oval above "T" of Postage (right border) has a dot in its right upper quarter.

No. 12. Has a similar error of pattern to No. 1, occurring in right border. above "P" of Postage, being third ornament from the top, and a vertical black bar before the word Postage.

Third Row. Shaded circles or pearls. (Fig. B.)

No. 13. There is an upright line at the left of the space before Guiana. The "T" of Cent, is very narrow at the top.

No. 14. There is a horizontal line or bar above the "H" of British.

No. 15. There are two dots after the "H" of British, and in the upper border an ornament of the trefoil, used for the third variety of the blue four cents, has been accidentally used. It will be seen in the middle between the "I" and "A" of Guiana.

No. 16. The second "I" of British comes *directly* and plumb under a circle, and the stroke under that circle and over the "I" is horizontal, and *not* curved; as in 18.

No. 17. The second "I" of British is smaller than the other letters, and is a figure 1. The "s" of Postage is in italics, and leans to the right.

No. 18. The "o" of Postage is defective on its left side. The line under Guiana is irregular; its left point bends downwards, and its right slightly upwards.

Fourth or Bottom Row. 2 pearls (Fig. B.) 4 grapes (Fig. C.)

No. 19. There are two square dots before POSTAGE.

No. 20. The top limb of the "T" in British is very weakly printed, usually almost invisible. The bottom line over Cents., leans downwards, and has an odd twist just over the "T" of Cent., and ends exactly where that letter finishes.

No. 21. "Grapes." Of the four short lines making the left side of the inner rectangle, the second from the top breaks inwards towards the right, just under the "s" of British.

No. 22. The second "I" of British is a figure 1.

No. 23. In the bottom row, the ornament next to the left corner is by mistake of the second pattern of the blue 4 cents.

No. 24. Postage is misspelt PCSTAGE.

There are other differences, some perhaps more salient than those described; but these will enable anyone to see which place a stamp occupied on the sheet.

The two cents value was printed on yellow paper, the sole differences in the typography being that TWO CENTS was substituted for ONE CENT.

Thus all the twenty-four varieties will be equally found, and the only further variations to be noted are that in

- No. 13 (pearls) the word two is misspelt TWC ;
 No. 16 " the "s" of Cents is an italic letter ;
 No. 18 " the "T" of Two is an italic letter ;

M. Moens chronicles a variety of the 2 cents (pearls) having BRITISH misspelt BRIIISH. This, of course, ought equally to be found in the 1 cent value. It is not a real error, and arises from the type not printing the upper limb of the "T" properly. It is No. 20 on the sheet.

He also catalogues a variety of the 2 cents crossed ovals bearing the word, misspelt, CUIANA.

This is simply due to defective printing ; no such error really occurs on the sheet. No. 1, in several specimens I have seen, has the "G" badly printed at this part, so that the word reads as Moens describes the error.

The 4 cents blue was printed in three patterns or kinds of type bordering, all appearing on the same sheet.

The six stamps of the first row and the four first stamps of the second are of the pattern called "hearts and pearls." (Fig. D.) The last two stamps of the second row and the six forming the bottom row are of the type with small cross in a rosace (Fig. E.,) while the intervening third row has six stamps of the trefoil pattern. (Fig. F.) The two upper rows have inner lines marking off the interior rectangle ; the twelve stamps of the two lower rows are altogether without such lines, the printer probably having no more in stock.



Fig. D.



Fig. E.

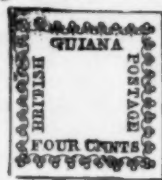


Fig. F.

Thus there are 10 stamps of the hearts and pearls ;

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| 2 | " | " | cross in rosace, with inner lines ; |
| 6 | " | " | " without inner lines ; |
| 6 | " | " | trefoil, without inner lines ; |

Total, 24 in all composing the sheet.

The above numbers will enable collectors to judge of the comparative rarity of the types.

Owing to the deep blue colour of the paper, it is often very difficult to distinguish the *minutiae* of the bordering. No misspelling occurs in the legends round this value.

Adopting the same plan for describing the varieties of this value, we find—

First (Top) Row. Hearts and Pearls. (Fig. D.)

The ornaments composing this pattern have a small circle placed under a curve at the lower part.

The nine ornaments forming the lower border in variety No. 1 are thus oddly placed, counting from the left :

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1st | curve bends towards | lower border, |
| 2nd | " | upper " |
| 3rd, 4th and 5th | " | lower " |
| 6th | " | left (sideways,) |
| 7th | " | upper border, |
| 8th | " | right (sideways,) |
| 9th | " | lower border, |

an arrangement peculiar to this variety.

No. 2. The ornaments run regularly ; the left border is continued down to the bottom corner, curved edges inwards. The second ornament from the left starts curved inwards, and continues to the right corner, and so on for the other sides.

No. 3. Differs. The top and bottom borders are cut off by the side borders being continued through; the curves are towards the inner part save in the bottom row, where they are so placed as to form the external border of the stamp.

No. 4. is like No. 3 in arrangement, except in the bottom border, where the curves are placed thus (counting from left to right:) Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, towards bottom ; Nos. 2 and 9, towards left ; No. 8, towards right, as in illustration D, which is of the thin variety.

No. 5. Is similarly arranged ; but the curved edges are turned in the bottom border *uniformly* to the right, and the ornament in the left border immediately above the bottom row has the curve downwards instead of to the right.

No. 6. In the left border the fourth ornament from the top is accidentally of the trefoil set.

Second Row. Four hearts and pearls, two crosses in rosaces.

(Fig. D. and Fig. E.)

No. 7. In plan of arrangement more resembles No. 1. The third ornament from the left lower corner has the curved edge directed downwards instead of to the right, as its fellows in the row.

No. 8. Has a trefoil inserted in error in the upper border next to the right corner ornament. The "s" of Cents is an italic letter.

No. 9. The ornaments, wonderful to say, are all properly placed ; but that over "BR" of British and its followers upwards are placed nearer inwards by close upon a millimetre than the one below them in the line, which again is irregularly placed as compared with its lower neighbour.

No. 10. Is also regularly printed. The ornament above "G" in Postage usually fails to print, and makes a blank there. The stamp is considerably out of the square. The short upright line under the "GE" of Postage is set rather inwards, more towards the left than the others.

No. 11. Cross in rosace. (Fig. E.)

In this stamp the first "I" in British is a figure 1.

No. 12. In this the "1" is properly rendered.

Third Row. Trefoil ornaments, no interior lines. (Fig. F.)

No. 13. The ornament under the "E" of Cents is, by mistake, one of the grape pattern. (Nos. 20-24 on the sheets of 1 and 2 cents.)

No. 14. The final "s" of Cents is an italic letter. The ornament under the "T" of the same word is placed sideways.

No. 15. The "s" of British is an italic letter, sloping much to the right.

No. 16. The same letter "s" is of much smaller type than the rest of the word.

No. 17. The "T" of Postage is not straight ; its top slightly leans over to the right.

No. 18 has none of the above peculiarities of Nos. 13-17.

Bottom Row. Cross in rosace (Fig. E) without interior lines.

No. 19. The "1" of Guiana is a figure 1.

No. 20. The letters "PO" of Postage are placed higher than the rest of the word.

No. 21. The "A" of Postage is smaller than the other letters.

No. 22. The "H" of British is below the line of the other letters, and the "U" of Four is above the line.

No. 23. The "H" of British is below the line, as in No. 22 ; and the "U" of Four is a larger letter than its neighbours, right and left.

No. 24. The "P" of Postage is rather above the line, and the two final letters of the word run downwards.

It will be observed that in this bottom row there is no variety caused by error in setting up the border ornaments, and that the only differences are caused by variations in the lettering of the legend.

Those whose interest in the subject may induce them to attempt the verification of the facts above stated, and the comparison of the present information with the conjectures made in years gone by, when reliable data were not accessible, may find my views fully stated in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, vol. iii. p. 102 and vol. v. p. 101. In Alfred Smith and Co.'s *Monthly Circular* for October, 1878, p. 147, some further details are also given; but there is an obvious misrendering in the statement that some of these stamps were printed in Berbice instead of in George Town.

It will at once be seen that entire original sheets have been submitted to my examination; these sheets were of the 1 cent and 4 cents values only, being the copies the printers retained as specimens of their work. No similar sheet of the yellow 2 cents appears to have been preserved intact, but a block of several unsevered copies has, with careful comparison of many detached specimens, served to verify the existence of the same varieties as appear on the sheet of the 1 cent, and also to identify them as having the same position on the sheet.

I feel, therefore, no hesitation in giving the above details, and thinking that philatelists have now before them a complete account of this issue, with all its types and varieties. In conclusion, I would only express my satisfaction that circumstances have enabled me to complete a task which I had in years gone by been the first to attempt, and that, while so much new is added, nothing formerly advanced has to be retracted or qualified.

AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

The fourth annual convention of the association is past and as we are so late in the field we shall content ourselves with a brief resume of the work accomplished, as we feel certain that almost all of our readers have already read some of the detailed accounts published.

In the first instance we append the address of the President, Mr. Tiffany, and we must congratulate him upon his effort, which we do not hesitate in pronouncing by far the best that his ready pen has produced for the Association.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

It is my privilege, fellow-members of the American Philatelic Association, as a citizen of this our city of St. Louis, and as a member of our St. Louis Branch, to welcome you in your assembling for this your Fourth Annual Convention and to proffer you her hospitalities. To-day this city is celebrating, as we are, an anniversary of the arts and sciences, and her gates are wide open to welcome all who are interested in the triumphs of peace, progress and prosperity. To many in this city she seems to-day to stand at the dawn of a new era, which shall show in its brightening that what has seemed to some to have been too slow in the growth of the past was but the more thorough and firm laying of the foundations, that the superstructure may rise thereon in the future the more surely adapted for its uses and the more symmetrical and perfect in its proportions. So to-day the American Philatelic Association is looking to this Convention, not to reform the work of the past, but, guided by its lessons

and building on the foundations already laid, to hasten the dawn of an era of peace, progress and prosperity. The spirit of the hour and the place is in harmony with our present gathering and adds to the sincerity and cordiality of our welcome.

It is the part of wise men when they meet together to consult concerning the adoption of important changes in the laws that govern their organization, to lay aside, so far as they may, all personal feeling, to look beyond and over the bitterness of previous discussion and calmly to review the history of their association, that, gathering up the good that has been accomplished, they may assure the progress of the future. Reform may sometimes be secured by war and contention. Progress attained by peace, sincerity of purpose and wise concession, more surely brings prosperity. In no spirit of censure or fault-finding, with no desire to comment on any individual conduct or opinion, let us frankly review the influences that have made and guided the past history of our Association, and moulded and shaped the conduct of the many classes of our members here represented that we may deliberate calmly and choose wisely for our future.

When some three years ago, the cradle of our infant Association began to rock in the great city of New York, where the wealth, stability and prosperity of our American civilization are most apparent and the arts and sciences have most nearly reached the culmination of their development in this country, it seemed that no existence could ever have begun under fairer auspices or with happier promises for a successful future. The spirit of the collector is universal and pervades all human enterprises. It will grow and prosper everywhere, alone, unaided, uncultured and uncared for, but best develops in the fostering atmosphere of a high civilization, and under the nurture of material prosperity surrounded by adherents and admirers. Until our Association was formed, stamp collectors in the United States had each pursued their several ways singly and almost unknown to each other, and with little knowledge of what they were seeking. Many felt that great advantages must accrue to all from organization, but few could tell what should be attempted or upon what basis the different elements could best associate. There was no general system or theory of collecting. There was no common motive inspiring collectors, no recognized principle to guide them. Some were interested in stamps as objects of art, others were attracted to them as historic records, others esteemed them as mementoes of travel or friendship; the motive for accumulating them was as diverse as collectors were many, some were interested in them as dealers in a commodity for which there was a demand, but few collectors had as yet been infested by the commercial spirit or valued them only for the money that might be made out of or represented by them. There existed the jealousies of the collector, but not the covetousness of the avaricious or the bitterness of personal ambition.

To unite all these various elements in an association which should aim to systematize and reduce to method these unguided aspirations, dignify the pursuit into a science and devise a plan upon which all these conflicting natures could work in harmony, seemed as hopeless as it was bold. Our founders expressed what alone can be the true object and purpose of such an organization as ours, better than they knew, in the preamble of our Constitution. The aim, though briefly expressed, was comprehensive, high and stimulating. To acquire a knowledge of our science and cultivate friendship among all classes of its devotees, to systematize the pursuit, and understand the thing sought, to harmonize the interests of the seekers without suggestion of selfish self-seeking, is the only aim all can pursue in common and after all will be found the best means of advancing individual interests.

Even when our organization had been accomplished, many, who recognized that it might be an advantage, still hesitated to join it until time should show how it would develop. It was hard for those who did unite together to turn at once from individual theories and pursuits to seek the advancement of a cause, the interests of the many, or to keep in view and pursue our true aims, and for the first year our growth was slow, and little was done except to prove the crudeness of the details of our Constitution and to point out how it could be improved. Before we met again, many who had imagined that we were working for the individual only and were disappointed that they had not gotten greater personal advantages, had become dissatisfied, and we came together to celebrate our birthday at our second Convention without having cultivated much of that friendship for which we pretended to aim. We had learned of each others existence, and a little of how our plan of organization would work, and that was about all the knowledge we had acquired. Our discussions had developed some personal feeling, and as we came together the war paint and the weapons were more conspicuous than the neglected peace pipe. But again the environment was propitious. As we sat down and turned our attention to remodeling our Constitution, our real object was brought to mind again, and we discovered how far we had forgotten our ultimate purposes and allowed personal aims and theories to swerve us from the endeavor to attain a general good. Before us was that marvelous development of American energy which has proved that where each and all are striving for individual advancement, each will best attain personal success when all work together for the general prosperity, and which has erected the monument of the century in the building up of the city of Chicago.

In spite of our mistakes, however, we had grown in numbers, and, laying aside all personal disappointments and ambitions, uniting for peace, we did what we could to perfect our Constitution so as to promote the general welfare. The succeeding year witnessed the wisdom of our action and the result was most gratifying. We grew and throve, and it seemed when we met for the third time in Convention to celebrate our second birthday that we had learned to know what we wanted and how to get it. We had prospered collectively and individually. The Association had increased in membership, our monthly journal was really adding something to the knowledge of our pursuit, and our hobby was fast crystallizing into a recognized and legitimate science. The exhibition of their treasures there made by many of our members attracted the attention of the press and the public, and showed that individuals were collecting more systematically and intelligently, and had begun to understand what philately really is. Our general election had been held decently and in order, without personal feeling and without animosity. It seemed that with increasing years we had acquired some of that sound sense and intellectual vigor, that regard for the amenities and proprieties of life, that are said to characterize and find their best expression in the city of Boston.

To-day we come together for our fourth meeting and propose to take steps towards a more perfect consolidation of our organization and the perfecting of certain details of our laws that shall make them more adapted to the government of so large a body as we have grown to be. It is a work that must be approached in the right spirit or we shall do it badly. Could we feel that our internal affairs had progressed smoothly, that none of us had lost sight of our aim to increase in knowledge and grow in friendship, did not each of us feel that instead of filling the peace pipe, the weapons have again been furnished and the war paint brightened, the duty which the Constitution imposes upon the President of laying annually before the Convention a report of the results of the year that has passed, that the Convention may the better plan for the com-

ing year, might be more agreeably performed by calling your attention to some matters of general interest pertaining to our objects and aims than to those that concern only the conduct of the affairs of our Association. But we are all conscious, are we not, that during the past year, disappointment that in the apparent harmony of our last Convention just that which some had advocated was not done, irritation at that which was afterwards done, and other causes, not so apparent, have stirred up anew the rivalries and jealousies that we had all agreed should be buried, and that things have been written and said that have neither added to our knowledge or increased a friendly feeling. By an unanimous vote our last Convention approved the principle set forth in the address, that so long as this Association is a league of both collectors and dealers and of residents of both the East and the West, it should seek to further only such interests as all have in common, should within its fold recognize no distinction between its members into dealers and collectors or residents in this place or that locality, and should leave those things, in which the interest of the dealer and collector are opposed, to settle themselves outside of the Association, and in accord with this principle the majority of these voted on all questions presented for consideration, refusing to approve any measure that made invidious distinctions. So distinctly was this said and acted on at the last Convention that it has been a surprise to many to learn of late that the majority did not then vote always in the interest of the collector. Whether any given proposition is for the interest of the collector may be fairly considered to be purely a matter of opinion, and there should be among us tolerance of opinion without imputation of evil motive. What might be for the interest of the collector in a society of collectors only, should not always command the votes of those who wish for the success of an Association of both dealers and collectors. That it is of the first consideration that an association should first prosper itself and further the cause it seeks to advance, and not attempt to settle any little individual difficulty and every petty quarrel between dealers, or between dealers and collectors, is a proposition that one would think it unnecessary to recall again to your attention to-day. We have all had our opportunity of expressing ourselves freely from the other standpoint; can we not agree and approach the business before us from the higher position?

When the newly elected Official Board came to select the appointative officers, it soon became evident that individuals who were considered best able to advance the interests of the Association as such officers were not always able to give their time, and often were unwilling to do so when able. In more than one instance it appeared that, instead of considering it an honor to be asked to fill an office, it was considered an impertinence on the part of the Board to ask individuals to serve the Association. There were often reasons for not appointing those who were willing to serve, or for not reappointing those who had already served, which it certainly would not have been expedient to make public. There were evident reasons often to examine into motives and make inquiries, and all these things caused much delay and necessarily made the Board seem slow of action and caused dissatisfaction. Unfortunately these unavoidable causes of delay were lost sight of, the underlying facts were unknown or unstated, mutual misunderstanding of motives and, apparently, personal feeling has resulted. Shall we not all be wise enough to-day to acknowledge that we are all better men than we have allowed ourselves to seem, and sit down together to accomplish some higher aim than to get even for any fancied wrongs?

This experience, however, suggests that, while the present system of selecting officers undoubtedly gives us, in most instances, the better results in the end, it is worth considering whether, on the whole, a more public discussion of

the merits of candidates and the tendency to acquiesce more readily in the decision of a larger number than the few comprising our Official Board at present do not point to the necessity of a change in the mode of selection, either by making all officers elective or by increasing the number of the Official or Selecting Board. Experiences of the past year have also shown that some method of making nominations beforehand, and of informing members who are the candidates for the several offices, would be a wise addition to our rules. Might it not be well to provide that, when an election is announced, nominations should be sent in, before a certain time, to the Official Board, who, in the case of such officers as are elective now, shall cause to be published in our official journal *a list of all the candidates* proposed, a sufficient time before the ballot is cast, and who, in the case of such officers as are now appointed, shall submit at least two of the names suggested for any office to a general vote, thus combining the appointative power with the elective power.

It is also apparent that the idea has gained ground that if all the members of the several boards were selected from the same locality the interests of the individuals in that locality would be thereby much advanced, and it appeared to be an argument in favor of this arrangement that the opportunity of conferring together personally would expedite the business of certain boards. This idea had its expression in our last Convention in the attempt to amend the Constitution by prescribing that the Trustees should all be selected from the same locality. The consideration that the business of the Board of Trustees was of such a nature as to make it advisable that they should confer from time to time, and the pledge given by the President to the large number who had voted for such a restriction at the last Convention, that the Board would consider their wishes in making the appointments, led to the selection of all the Trustees from the same locality. While the Association is to be congratulated upon the result of that experiment, the task of selection was much increased, and it does not seem wise to limit the selection of other officers in that manner, for it will often deprive the Association of the services of some of its most competent members. It is very doubtful if the work of the Official and Literary Boards would be much accelerated or improved by personal conferences, while it seems advisable that their work should be as widely representative as possible. The selection made the past year from one locality has aroused feelings of local jealousy and may be taken as an indication of what the result would be of incorporating this plan, extended to all other Boards, into our Constitution. This Association was intended to be a National Association, and to encourage and foster interest in our pursuit in all parts of the country, and experience has shown that that interest has been greatest wherever the Association has an office located. Would it not be more than a misfortune to adopt any plan that would decrease that interest in any locality? The patriotism and disinterested desire for the welfare of the whole Association of all members of this Convention is appealed to emphatically, to see to it that nothing shall be done that shall make those members, who reside in any part of our country, feel that they are debarred from their part in the government of the Association. A suggestion how this participation may be extended, rather than limited, which merits consideration, is found in the suggestion of the Trustees, that Vice-Presidents should be chosen in various localities.

It is also apparent, is it not, that those features of our plan which had been introduced to stimulate the interest of members in our Association by assisting them to acquire new specimens advantageously, or to exchange surplus specimens for others that they lack, were being perverted from their original purpose and made a means of pecuniary speculation, and that seeing this, some who had pecuniary interest only in our pursuit have been led into the error of

attempting to divert the machinery of these departments to the advancement of their own enterprises, in the fear that if others controlled these departments they would turn them to their own advantage. It has resulted, has it not, that the approach of every Annual Convention has witnessed that struggle for proxies, the introduction of methods that would immortalize a ward politician and the appeal to motives that have no place in the administration of such affairs as ours, until the fear is entertained by many that each Annual Convention will present the spectacle of the bear pit of a commercial exchange.

The American Philatelic Association was not formed for any such object or organized on any such basis. Its aim was in no sense commercial and the plan of its Purchasing and Exchange Departments was in no sense a plan for carrying on or furthering the business of buying or selling stamps. These departments were designated to help collectors to acquire specimens as a means of advancing their knowledge of the pursuit and stimulating interest in it, not to enable members to obtain stock for sale or to sell stock they might have. They were not expected to be the agents for carrying on private pecuniary transactions, or proving the means to do a stamp business, nor for the purpose of furthering any private pecuniary interest. The aim of the Association is higher and its scope broader. We desire to establish and promulgate the science of stamp collecting, not to cater to mere curiosity, gathering or selling. To those of our members who are mainly concerned with stamp dealing, we appeal not to introduce their personal business rivalries into our Association. To those of our members who are aiming to acquire knowledge of our pursuits, cultivate friendship among its followers, to stimulate and direct the æsthetic part of our pursuit, we appeal to see to it that they are not led astray by any individual preferences to favor the schemes of any financial enterprise. Those interested in stamp selling should be permitted to settle their rivalries outside of our fold and can be relied on to look after themselves. Both classes will find it to be for their best interests in the end to confine the endeavors of this Association to attaining the single aims set forth in the Constitution.

We all recognize the importance of commercial enterprise. We all rejoice in the triumphs of financial energy. We all admire business pluck and push. We all are conscious that a large part of the life of every one of us must necessarily be devoted to the struggle for pecuniary gain, for subsistence and wealth. We all recognize that the pursuit of knowledge and development of science, the cultivation of friendship, are all superstructures that can be built best on a foundation of material prosperity. We all recognize that all religious, eleemosynary, educational and fraternal associations have a business side that must be conducted upon business principals. But if we reflect we shall also recognize that in all such associations business principles must be confined strictly to the business necessary to be done. They are the means to an end and not the end to be attained. The attempt to make money-making the object of such an Association as ours is to attempt the destruction of the Association. The financial spirit, the emulations of business, the planing, calculating, rivalry of commercial life, all admirable in their places, are inimical to the pursuit of knowledge and the cultivation of friendship, and foster unwise competition, breed discord, stir up wrangling and contention where there should be peace, raise the cry of reform where the watch-word should be progress, produce discord instead of prosperity.

All objects of art, all relics of the past, it is true, have a commercial value quite different from their intrinsic worth, but they have this financial value only because having little intrinsic worth their appeal is to the better side of man's nature, to his emotions and sentiments, and to undertake to make their

market value their prominent feature is to destroy alike their power to make this appeal and the very elements that give them a financial value. When the collector of pictures, or statuary, or bronzes, or tapestries, or armor, or gems, or coins, or stamps, values them only as the representative of so much material wealth in dollars and cents, he ceases to be truly a collector, and influenced by the spirit of the dealer will be led by a dealer's motives and have a dealer's aims whatever his supposed motives in buying and selling, while many a dealer in name who loves, admires and cherishes the objects he sells, who recognizes the true source of interest that his customers have in his wares, is more truly a collector in spirit and will be guided himself and seek to guide others by higher aims than the other, masquerade under what disguise he may. Let us all see to it that to-day our deliberations make not too much of pecuniary considerations in rearranging the laws that are to govern us in the future.

Our Exchange Department is now arranged so as to permit those who desire to unite in branches, and those who prefer to exchange singly. By the former method the work of the Superintendent should be largely decreased; the participants should be able to inspect a larger number of specimens and at a less expense than by the latter method. But on the other hand individuals are thus made responsible for others whom they do not know or for whom they might not be willing to stand sponsors. Persons who may be very good members of the Association are not always willing to attach themselves to a local branch and would not always be personally agreeable to the members of the nearest branch. Is it quite wise then to establish an arbitrary rule compelling all members to belong to a local branch or forego the privileges of the exchange? Is it not better to leave this detail to be regulated by the convenience of members and the Superintendent? The time is not far distant, if we increase in numbers as we should, when the entire department will be too large for the management of one officer unless it be some one who can devote his entire time to the duties, and we may then look for the addition of one or more assistant superintendents of exchange, one of whom might conduct the general and the other the individual circuits. Possibly it is not too soon to consider the expediency of such a subdivision of labor now, and it may be that the solution of the present difficulty lies in that direction.

Better provision should be made with regard to the selection of new members. Applications should be published as now, but subjected to the scrutiny of some committee or board to whom objections can be presented, for by the present plan the doors are practically open to all applicants, and few members are willing to object to the admission of an applicant and take the trouble to sustain the objection. If it were known that no applicant was admitted to membership whose character and standing had not been thoroughly inquired into a membership in our Association would be more prized and valued. Some well defined principle should be published concerning the reinstating of members dropped from the list for non-payment of dues, by mistake, or resignation.

We are all agreed that the Association has now grown to be so large that its proper government can best be secured under the form of an incorporation. Should this Convention resolve to appoint a committee to prepare a scheme of incorporation, as nearly in harmony as possible with our Constitution, as amended by this Convention, to be printed in the official journal, discussed for a certain period, and then submitted to a general vote for adoption, it will have performed its whole duty in this matter, and the result will be a carefully considered plan that will, no doubt, solve all difficulties, and need little revision in the future. This is all we can fairly do, for those whom we represent will hardly thank us if we attempt to force a full-fledged incorporation, hastily prepared and more hastily adopted, upon them.

It is unnecessary now to comment on any of several methods that might be adopted without rendering the Association a mere local society, nor to recapitulate numerous minor changes that should be made in the Constitution. Let us rather proceed now with the work before us, bearing in mind that our dissensions have checked our growth and diminished our resources, and, keeping in view the original aims for which we associated, legislate only for the general good and the maintenance of the dignity of our pursuit. Let the motto be Peace, the result Progress and Prosperity.

The convention showed a larger representation than any of the previous meetings, about four-fifths of the members having been represented in person or by proxy.

The following important alterations in the constitution were decided upon;

All persons under 21 years of age applying for the admission to the Association, must furnish guarantees for the proper fulfillment of their obligations to the association.

All resident members shall be entitled to vote at Conventions and on all questions submitted to the convention, the restriction as to age having been stricken out.

A Resident Vice-President will be appointed for any city or country containing two or more members of the Association, who shall exercise a general control over their respective sections, pass upon the credentials of applicants for membership, and recommend for expulsion such member as he may deem unworthy.

Dues will hereafter be \$2.50 per annum, instead of \$2.00, and will be collected by the Secretary. They will also be payable annually in future.

No sheet containing less than \$2.00 worth of stamps will be admitted to circulation in the Exchange Department.

The second purchasing agent shall hereafter purchase any stamp that may be asked for by members.

A committee consisting of Messrs. John K. Tiffany, Willard C. Van Derlip and Hugo S. Mack was appointed to present a plan for the incorporation of the Association. An attempt was made to add some laymen to the above named committee of lawyers but was defeated by a large opposing vote.

The result of the Convention, taken as a whole, was very satisfactory. All interests, that had clashed preceding the convention combined to achieve the general good, and the result will no doubt be a harmonious working together.

THE KING OF THE SEDANGS.

It may, perhaps, be recollected that some time back an ex-officer of the French navy, by name M. DE MAYRÉNA, crowned himself, or was crowned—we forget precisely which—"King of the Sedangs." His subjects were not very numerous, nor was his revenue very large, the Sedangs being a tribe inhabiting a small district on the borders of Annam; but M. DE MAYRÉNA was happy, it appears, in his rôle, and occupied the position and attributes of an independent Sovereign. He has been distributing orders and titles, and issuing decrees from the *Maison du Roi*, including one divorcing his wife because the climate of the Sedang country did not suit her, and taking another in marriage on the theory that the Monarch of the Sedangs ought to

be provided with a helpmate. All this was very nice so long as things went on smoothly. But the attention of the French authorities having been called to these proceedings by M. DE MAYRÉNA's "subjects," an official has, it seems, been despatched to the Sedang villages to put them under French protection. The chiefs of the tribe were called together, and the disapproval of the "King's" acts by the French Government was communicated to them, it being explained that he in no way represented France, but that they were free to elect one of themselves chief in his place. Finally, the decrees and orders which he had issued were annulled, and this done, the official went his way in peace. We do not hear of the "King" having put in an appearance to stand up for his rights.—*London Standard*.

NOTES.

GERMANY.—A complete set of stamps, envelopes and cards has appeared in Germany. We do not find anything remarkable in the design except that the bad taste exhibited by Great Britain and Spain has been followed: viz to omit the name of the country.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—We chronicle three new stamps of this Republic, seven other values are expected to appear soon. It seems that the government is not quite decided how to print its stamps, each of the three values catalogued this month being made by a different process, one being typographed, another engraved and the third one lithographed.

UNITED STATES.—We copy the following from the *American Philatelist*: 'Postmaster-General Wanamaker has awarded the contract for printing the stamps for four years from January 1, 1890, to the American Bank Note Company of New York. The new stamps are to be about seven-eighths as large as the current issue, or just about the size of the Canadian stamps. The designs will all be altered to conform to the new size, and with the exception of the one cent, the colors will be entirely changed. The following are said to be those adopted:

1 cent,	ultramarine blue.
2 "	carmine.
3 "	royal purple.
4 "	chocolate.
5 "	light brown.
6 "	vermilion.
10 "	milori green.
15 "	steel blue.
30 "	black.
90 "	orange.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—*Der Philatelist* illustrates a provisional 1 cent on 2 cent red, before cataloguing it we will await further information on the subject as we happen to know that there was quite a supply of 1c. stamps, a short time ago

GUATEMALA.—New Envelopes and Postal Cards will soon be issued.

TUSCANY.—A very fine counterfeit of the 1 quattrini black on white paper, has made its appearance; it is a very dangerous forgery and apt to

deceive a good many collectors and dealers, we even found it offered in the price list of an English wholesale dealer who ought to know better. The principal difference between the counterfeit and genuine is in the watermark, which in the counterfeit is narrower and the lines thicker, and in the paper which is more yellowish than in the genuine. At the time of going to press we received the *Timbre Poste*, which gives the following complementary information : Not only the 1 quattrini, but also the 2 soldi and 60 crazia, have been counterfeited and are now being offered on the market, they are printed from an original electrotpe found a few years ago and on which the lower label was blank, in filling the blank with the denomination of the rare values of the set, these could be supplied ad libitum to the philatelic world.

SIAM.—All our contemporaries chronicle the provisional Siam as a 1 att., while we have been informed by a gentleman attached to the Court of Siam that it is a 3 att., the stamp being of the 2 att. denomination and the surcharge adding 1 att. to its value.

SPAIN.—The long promised baby-stamps have finally appeared, they are of the same style as the 1879 issue. We have also seen a set of stamps of same pattern with portrait of Alphonso XII, which had been prepared but was not issued, owing to the death of the King.

SWEDEN.—The sale of the 12 and 24 ore adhesives, and 12 ore envelope stamps having been rather slow since the reform in the postal tariff, the Post Office Department of that country struck a happy idea in ordering the remaining stock of these stamps and envelopes to be surcharged with a new value ; in this way the old stock will soon be exhausted as collectors will only be to eager to place them in their collections.

EGYPT.—We copy from the *Philatelic Record*: Our contemporary, the *Timbre Poste*, mentions that *Der Philatelist* announces the 2 milliemes green, with surcharge upside down, and the same on the envelopes, pertinently asking for a "little more light." We shall be glad of the same as two or three months back some specimens of the 2 milliemes surcharged in black with "10 paras," were sent to us by Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co., found in a lot of obliterated Egyptian stamps. We examined the surcharge side by side with the former one, and it appeared so identical that we concluded that the clerks in the office must have been filling up their time with surcharging the stamps, or else that it was done in some office to satisfy those who were ignorant of the alteration in the tax, and that the franking was accepted as one of 20 paras previously paid for the same article. Had we not known that they came in a lot of other stamps, we should at once have condemned them as frauds, notwithstanding the similarity of the surcharge to the genuine one, which it resembled in every way except that the letters were blurred.

LIBERIA.—There are three types of the registration envelopes, the difference being in the scroll work and in the ornaments before and after the name and value. The word "Registration" is much smaller in one variety.

VENEZUELA.—The 5c, Escuelas, lithographed is now perforated 14 instead of 12.

ANTIOQUIA.—Following is an extract from the *Philatelic World* respecting the provisional stamps issued at Medellin :

"Provisional," There are six varieties of the 5c. and two of the 2½c. all on one sheet in four horizontal lines, the 2½c. being at the bottom. They are said to have been issued in July and were superseded in August by two others of the same values and general appearance, 2½c. red on white, and 5c. red on yellow. There are ten varieties of each on two horizontal lines. The sixth stamp of 2½c. reads "centavos." The above are all obsolete, four new stamps having been since issued.

CANADA.—Mr. Jno. R. Hooper calls to our attention the fact that there are two sizes of the Canada 5c. Registration Stamp, and thinks there are two dies of this stamp; we have found in our stock several varieties in regard to size, the largest difference being a little over a millimetre; there is however, only one die, the difference in size proceeding from the same cause as explained this month in our catalogue in regard to the first issue of Austria.

GIBRALTAR.—We illustrate below the provisional stamps chronicled last month.



We are indebted for some of our information to Messrs. Greenebaum, Enequist, Lawrence, Brock, Rechert, Kirtland, Clotz and Hooper, also to the *Philatelic Record*, *Illustriertes Briefmarken Zeitung*, *Philatelic World*, *The American Philatelist*, *Der Philatelist* and *Le Timbre Poste*.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

212th meeting held October 1st, 1889, at 8 p. m. President Wuesthoff in the Chair.

Present: Messrs. Berlepsch, Bogert, A. H. Burger, G. H. Burger, Corwin, Crittenden, Hobby, Holmes, Lehman, Morton, Scott, Turner, Wuesthoff and Wylie.

Minutes of the preceding meeting were read and adopted.

The following parties were proposed by Mr. Corwin as corresponding members and elected *en bloc* by the Secretary:

Maj. H. A. Tapp, 2nd Hampshire Barracks, Chatham, Eng. C. Barry Hayes, 68 Chiswell St., London, England.

F. R. Postaus, London England. Dominic Brosnan, 27 New Oxford St., London, England.

S. F. Backers, 27 Southern Way Ave., Clifton, Bristol, England. H. C. Street, care of 1st National Bank Chicago, Ill., D. F. Higginson, Elmhurst, Ill.

Mr. Bogert moved to instruct the A. P. A. Delegate to favor a constitutional amendment limiting to 20 the number of proxies which each attendant member may hold and also one admitting all American members to the ballot. Both motions were lost.

Mr. Berlepsch moved to instruct the delegates to favor a constitutional amendment abolishing proxies. Lost.

Mr. Corwin read his quarterly report as Exchange Supt.

Report of Exchange Superintendent of the National Philatelic Society for quarter ending October 1st, 1889.

Filled sheets received	120. Divided in 25 Books.
Value of same	\$1075.21
Stamps sold from sheets	550.22

Divided as follows :

Birmingham Branch,	81.73
Staten Island "	13.33
Halifax "	37.60
Chicago "	143.08
Brooklyn "	18 95
New York "A" "	27.88
do "B" "	151.64
do "C" "	4.87
Philadelphia "	27.82
By the Ex. Supt.	43.22

Branch C, New York has been abandoned and its members attached to Branches A and B.

I have the pleasure of reporting the formation of a Branch in London, England, with 10 members and Mr. Guy Semple as manager.

I consider the sales for the quarter very satisfactory when the fact is remembered that during the last three months the hot weather has greatly interfered with philatelic pursuits. No doubt the quarter upon which we are now entering will show a much greater activity.

During the six months in which this department has been in running order, forty nine members have availed themselves of its workings by sending in their duplicates for sale, whilst some one hundred and forty are members of our nine branches.

The system of sending out no books, save to Branch Managers has certainly worked very successfully so far in two directions:

1st Enabling members to know how much is to their credit, at the end of each quarter, for stamps taken from their sheets.

2nd. Increasing the membership of our Society, because at least fifty philatelists have joined our ranks this year, who would never have done so, had not this department enforced the system of Branches.

I am sorry to report great delay on the part of some Branches in settling their accounts and desire to call the attention of the Branch Managers to Article XII of the Exchange Rules, which is very explicit and *must* be heeded by them more rigidly in the future, as it would be very unpleasant to deny any Branch the privileges of this department, by reason of its inattention to this rule.

I also desire in this manner, to call the attention of Branch Managers, to the simple rules accompanying each circuit, a proper following of which will save the Superintendent much time and trouble.

For instance, a circuit lately passed through four hands and only one manager reported the takings from each book, the other three simply reporting the total taken from the circuit.

The rules laid down by me in respect to these matters are of the simplest character, and can be easily followed by a child, therefore the grown men to whom they especially apply should find no difficulty in adhering to them.

As I expect to be absent from New York until about Nov. 15, I would request that no sheets be sent me in that time. I shall promptly notify each

manager of the time of my return, and trust by then, they will have accumulated a good supply of filled sheets.

Respectfully submitted,

C. B. CORWIN, Ex. Supt.

New York, October 1st, 1889.

Meeting adjourned at 9:30 p. m.

L. S. MORTON, Sec'y.

213th meeting October 15th 1889. Vice-President Scott in chair.

Present: Messrs. Berlepsch, Bogert, Crittenden, Grennel, Holmes, Mitchell, Morton, Scott, Terrett, Thorne, Turner, Wuesthoff and Wylie, Mr. Giwelb of London.

As a visitor Mr. W. I. Brauns.

Minutes of preceding meeting were read and adopted.

Mr. Wuesthoff proposed Mr. J. Noble Crane, 46 South St., Halifax, N. S., Canada, as a corresponding member. Elected.

Communication from Mr. J. N. Chaidopoulos was read, and the thanks of the society tendered him.

Mr. Bogert gave an account of the A. P. A. convention at St. Louis.

Mr. Gregory's name was transferred to the Active Roll on motion of Mr. Terrett.

Mr. Wuesthoff exhibited the 10c. orange and 15c. brown of the new Spanish stamps.

Mr. Berlepsch exhibited *two dies* of the new 5c. blue Spain.

Mr. Morton for Mr. Chaidopoulos exhibited the 1l. Greece perforated and the 5l. local print watermarked.

Meeting adjourned at 9:30 p. m.

L. S. MORTON, Sec'y.

BROOKLYN PHILATELIC CLUB.

(Branch American Philatelic Association.)

Meetings every other Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, at 85-87 Court Street. President, Chas. Gregory; Recording Secretary, Walter S. Scott; Corresponding Secretary, Robert S. Lehman. For information address Corresponding Secretary, 116 E. 90th Street, New York.

MINUTES OF MEETING HELD OCTOBER 24th, 1889.

Meeting called to order at 8.30 p. m., by President Gregory.

Members present: Messrs. Gregory, Scott, Bogert, Needham, Van der Willigen, Rasmus, Sheridan, Nast, Furlong, Hobby and Scott. Visitor: Mr. Giwelb. Minutes previous meeting approved as read.

Communication received from the Secretary of the Philatelic Society of Prague, which was referred to the Exchange Superintendent.

Communication received from the *Brooklyn Eagle*, regarding the insertion of the Club with its officers in their list of Societies. Referred to Corresponding Secretary.

It was decided that the expenses incurred by the Exchange Department be paid from the treasury of the Club.

On ballot Messrs. Bristol, Barr and Geo. D. Weeks, Jr., were unanimously elected active members of the Club.

Mr. Bogert moved that Mr. Joseph Rechert's name be transferred from the corresponding to the active list. Carried unanimously.

The Club's delegate Mr. J. W. Scott, then made his report of the A. P. A. Convention at St. Louis, as follows:

The first resolution that he was instructed to offer, i. e., that no elective officer should act as proxy for any member, was carried. The second restricting minors from membership was amended. The substitute requiring all under the age of 21 to give security for the faithful fulfilment of their obligations. The last resolution requiring all members holding office to live within a radius of 100 miles from New York was lost. He also secured with the aid of Mr. Corwin, the delegate from the National Philatelic Society, the next Convention for New York, to be held the first Monday in August. It was also decided that each branch Society of the A. P. A., should nominate a resident Vice-President, all members are therefore requested to be present at the next meeting to state their preference. The meeting will be held on November 7th, 1889, at 85 Court St., Brooklyn.

Mr. Furlong moved that Mr. Scott's report be adopted. Carried unanimously. Mr. Furlong moved that the thanks of Club be tendered Mr. Scott for his efficient services at the A. P. A. Convention. Carried unanimously.

Photograph Committee report that the stamps of Moldavia are being photographed, but the proofs were not as good as required, hence the delay.

Mr. Bogert moved and seconded by Mr. J. W. Scott, that Mr. Henry O. Harris, of Doylestown, Pa., be nominated by this Club for Secretary of the A. P. A. and the same be forwarded to the trustees. Carried.

President Gregory stated that in order to increase the interest of the meetings an auction be held at the next meeting.

Mr. Scott proposed for active membership Mr. Herman Determan.

Meeting adjourned at 10.00 p. m.

ROBERT S. LEHMAN, *Corresponding Secretary.*

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

(Branch of American Philatelic Association.)

Meetings held on the third Wednesday of each month at 8 p. m. at Loesch's Hotel, 136 Canal Street, Stapleton, S. I. President, August Dejonge; Secretary, R. S. Lehman. For information address the Secretary, 116 East 90th St., New York.

EIGHTIETH REGULAR MEETING, HELD OCTOBER 16, 1889.

Present: President Dejonge, Messrs. Clotz, Scott, Albrecht, Schumann and Lehman; Messrs. Giwelb of London, and Schumann, Jr., as visitors.

Minutes of last meeting accepted as read.

Mr. Scott made an elaborate report on the proceedings of the St. Louis Convention, at which he was our delegate. Mr. Lehman moved a vote of thanks to be tendered to Mr. Scott for the efficient manner in which he handled our interests at above convention; seconded and carried unanimously.

A letter from Mr. Kaufmann was read in which he tendered his resignation; accepted with regret.

Mr. Clotz moved that the dues be raised 50 cts, per annum and the same be made payable yearly in advance; this will be considered at the next meeting.

Mr. Scott informed the members that any location having ten or more members of the A. P. A. is now entitled to a local Vice-President, it was decided to recommend Mr. E. L. Schumann for that office.

The office of Vice-President of this Society being vacant, by reason of the resignation of Mr. Kaufmann, same will be filled at the next meeting, as the constitution provides.

Mr. Kaufmann's photo was received for the Society album, for which he has our thanks. Adjournment.

After the meeting, Mr. Giwelb exhibited some very rare stamps, and Mr. Allrecht, his handsome collection, which were greatly admired by the members.

ROBERT S. LEHMAN, *Secretary*.

All communications relating to Exchange, address R. F. Albrecht, 615 W. 38th St., New York, and all matters pertaining to the Society to Robert S. Lehman, 116 E. 90th St., New York.

COMMUNICATIONS.

EDITOR AMERICAN JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR:

To Mr. Adenaw's list of unsevered, part and unperforated pairs of U. S. Document stamps, which appeared in the JOURNAL for Sept., permit me to add as follows, all of which are contained in my own collection:

10c. Power of Attorney, part perf. pair.

10c. Contract " " "

30c. Int'l'd Exch. " " "

25c. Life Insurance unperf'd "

Yours truly,

H. N. TERRETT.

Woodside, N. Y., Oct. 28th 1889.

POSTAL CARDS.

NEW ISSUES, DISCOVERIES AND RESUSCITATIONS.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The 2c card appears now with stamp similar to ½c wrapper of the 1888 issue.



2c black, bluish, reverse white.

The 2c letter card issued in March, has been replaced by one of the same type but the stamp re-engraved; the upper angles are different and the figures of value are on crosslined ground.

2c red brown, yellowish, reverse white.

BULGARIA.—The *Timbre Poste* chronicles a new reply card similar to the 5s. 1887.

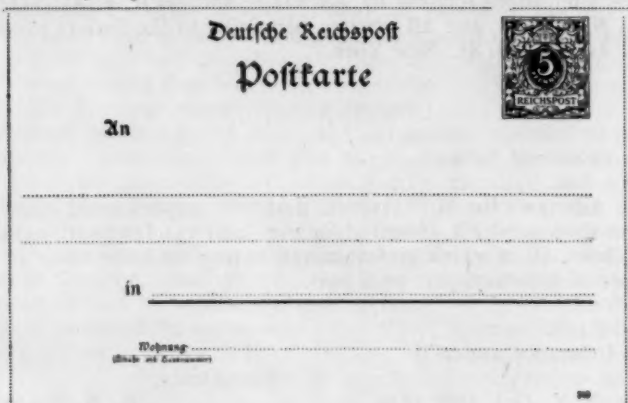
5 x 5s green, *white F 1*

Varieties:

- a. Impression only on 1st face.
5s green, *white F 1*
- b. Impression only on 2d face.
5s green, *white F 1*

DUTCH INDIES.—*Der Philatelist* announces a new card similar to the 5c of the 1887 issue but printed in dark blue on light blue.
5c dark blue, *light blue, reverse white.*

GERMANY.—New cards with stamp similar to last issue adhesives have been issued, they are dated in lower left corner.



5pf green
5 x 5pf green, *F 1*
10pf rose
10 x 10pf rose *F 1*

PNEUMATIC CARDS.

25pf orange brown, *rose*
25 x 25pf " " *F 1*

GIBRALTAR.—Following are the provisional cards, surcharged in black with value in Spanish.



5c on $\frac{1}{2}$ p green
5x5c on $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ p green, *F 1*
10c on 1p carmine
10x10c on 1x1p carmine *F 1*,
15c on 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ p brown
15x15c on 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ p brown, *F 1*

GREAT BRITAIN.—Illustration of 3p card chronicled in September.

POST  CARD
BRITISH EMPIRE
THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



NABHA.—The reply card has now the arms and surcharge in black.

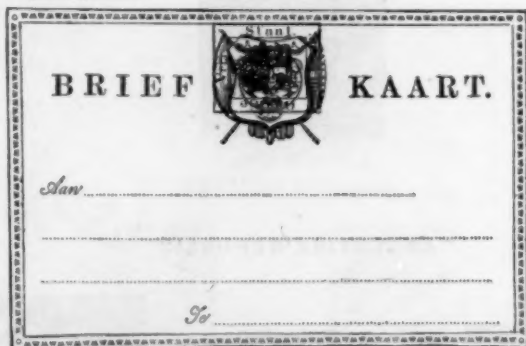
$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$ a red brown, *F 1*

ITALY.—According to the *Timbre Poste* the Union Postal Universal Cards have been somewhat altered, the reply card has a $7\frac{1}{2}$ c stamp on each face we will illustrate them in a next number.

10c carmine, *green*

$7\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ c carmine, *rose, F 2*

ORANGE FREE STATES.—We have received a fourth variety of the provisional 1 penny card



1p red brown and black, *pearl gray, blue marbled.*

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—Two cards were issued in July, they are quite similar to the current Cubans but have no groundwork.

3c de peso, brown

3x3c de peso, carmine, *F 2*

QUEENSLAND.—This colony has issued a one penny card similar to the 2 and 3 pence cards issued this year.

SWEDEN.—Two Letter cards have appeared last month, we will illustrate them in a next number.

5 0 green, *gray*

10 0 rose

SWITZERLAND.—The *Record* says that the inscription on the sides of the single cards now appear on the corresponding reply cards.

5 x 5c black, *F 1.*

ADDENDA TO STAMP CATALOGUE.

50th EDITION.

INCLUDES ALL NEW ISSUES.

UNITED STATES.

TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

WESTERN UNION.

*Perforated.*

666 1889 20

olive green

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC



2622



2623



2624

Typographed.

Perforated 11 1/2.

137 1889 2622 1/2c ultramarine (Juste Jose de Urquiza)

Engraved.

Perforated 12.

138 1889 2623 12c blue (Juan Bautista Alberdi)

Lithographed.

Perforated 11 1/2.

139 1889 1624 20c green (Julio A. Roca)

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

*Perforated 14.*

28	1889	573	2c brown
29	"	2625	5d violet
30	"	2626	10d brown

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.

PROTECTORATE.
PROVISIONAL ISSUE.*Perforated 13½, 14.*

57	1889	2627	4p on ½p vermilion, black surcharge.
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BRITISH GUIANA.



2581



2607

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

Perforated 13½, 14.

68a	1889	2581	8c mauve on black
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CEYLON.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

*Perforated 13½, 14.*

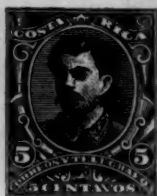
85	1889	2628	2c on 4c rose, black surcharge
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COSTA RICA.

Guanacaste.



2608



2609



2613



2614

Surcharged "GUANACASTE"

Perforated 15.

- | | | | |
|-----|------|------|----------------------------|
| 110 | 1889 | 2608 | 1c brown, black surcharge. |
| 111 | " | 2609 | 5c orange " |

Perforated 14.

- | | | | |
|-----|------|------|--------------------------------|
| 112 | 1889 | 2613 | 2c dark green, black surcharge |
| 113 | " | 2614 | 10c red brown " " |

CUBA.

*Perforated 14.*

90a 1881 722 2c rose

2.00

CURACAO.

*Perforated 12.*

- | | | | |
|----|------|------|-----------|
| 15 | 1889 | 2617 | 2½c green |
| 16 | " | " | 5c rose |

ECUADOR.



ENVELOPES.

81 1889 794 10c orange, orange p

GERMAN EMPIRE.



2629



2630

Perforated 13½, 14½.

199	1889	2629	3pf brown
200	"	"	5pf green
201	"	2630	10pf carmine
202	"	"	20pf blue
203	"	"	25pf orange
204	"	"	50pf red brown

ENVELOPES.

246 1889 2630 10pf carmine, blue paper.

PNEUMATIC ENVELOPES.

250 1889 2630 30pf blue, pink paper.

WRAPPERS.

266 1889 2629 3pf brown

GERMAN OFFICES IN THE LEVANT.



2631



2632

Perforated 13½, 14½.

286	1889	2631	10par on 5pf green
287	"	2632	20par on 10pf carmine
288	"	"	1pia on 20pf blue
289	"	"	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pia on 25pf orange
290	"	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pia on 50pf red brown

GIBRALTAR.



915a



2633



917

Perforated.

22	1889	2633	5c green	3
23	"	"	10c rose	5

WRAPPERS.

37a	1887	917	1p carmine
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INDIA.

Bhopaul.



1126



2634

Wove Paper.

24	1889	2634	$\frac{1}{2}$ a red	8
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Perforated 6

25	1889	1126	1a brown	12
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Laid Paper.

26	1889	1126	4a yellow	35
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Perforated 6.

27	1889	1126	4a yellow	35
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NABHA.

ENVELOPES.



Arms and surcharge in black

55	1889	1182	½a green and black
56	"	"	2a brown and black

ITALY.



Perforated 14.

Watermark Crown.

79	1889	2635	5c green
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NEWFOUNDLAND.

ENVELOPES.



2686



2687

61 1889 2636 3c violet
62 " 2637 5c blue

8
12

WRAPPERS.



71 1889 2638 1c green
72 " " 2c carmine
73 " " 3c brown

4
6
8

NEW SOUTH WALES.

OFFICIAL ENVELOPES.

Regular issue, with "O. S" in upper angles.



135 1889 1554c 2p blue

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.



Perforated 14.

74 1889 1716 1c yellow green

QUEENSLAND.



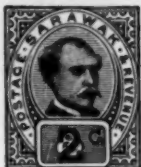
Perforated 12.

Watermark. Crown and Q.

42 1889 1776 2 sh red brown

SARAWAK.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.



Perforated.

15 1889 2639 2 on 8c green and red

SIAM.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.



Perforated 15.

14 1889 2640 3 a vermillion, black surcharge

30

SIERRA LEONE.



Perforated 14.

Watermark. Crown C. A.

16 1889 1906 2p violet

SPAIN.



Perforated 14.

238	1889	2641	2c blue green	2
239	"	"	5c ultramarine	3
240	"	"	10c red brown	5
241	"	"	15c dark brown	8
242	"	"	20c yellow green	10
243	"	"	25c slate blue	15
244	"	"	30c dark green	15
245	"	"	40c brown	20
246	"	"	50c red	25
247	"	"	75c salmon	30
248	"	"	1p violet	40
249	"	"	1p carmine	1.50
250	"	"	10p rose	3.50

SWEDEN.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.



2642



2643

Perforated 13.

37	1889	2642	100 on 120 blue, blue surcharge
38	"	"	100 on 240 orange " "

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

Perforated 13.

88	1889	2643	100 on 120 blue, blue surcharge
89	"	"	100 on 240 orange " "

ENVELOPES.



PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

128 1889 2644 10 0 on 120 ultramarine, blue surcharge

TIMOR.



Perforated 13.

5a 1883 2099 50 r green

TOBAGO.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.



Perforated 13 1/2, 14.

Watermark. Crown C. A.

22 1889 2103 1/2 p on 6 p orange, black surcharge

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Colombian Republic.



Perforated 10 1/2.

139 1889 2621 1p claret

140 " " 10p black on rose p

ANTIOQUIA.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.



2645



2646



2647



2648

465	1889	2645	2 1/2c black on yellow p
466	"	2646	5c black on yellow p
467	"	2947	2 1/2c red on white p
468	"	2648	5c red on yellow p

REGULAR ISSUE.

*Perforated 13 1/2.*

469	1889	2649	1c black on rose p	4
470	"	"	2 1/2c black on blue p	8
471	"	"	5c black on yellow p	12
472	"	"	10c black on green p	20

SANTANDER.

*Perforated 13.*

689	1889	2650	1c blue
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